The Kansas City Journal.

Established 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher. Righto Building. Ninth and Grand Avenue.

Subscription Rates: By carrier, Daily and Sunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents per month. By mail, Daily and Sunday, one month

40 cents; three months, \$1; gix months, \$2; one year, 34. Single copies, 2 cents, Daily; 5 cents Sun-

The Weekly Journal and Agriculturist Published Thursdays, 50 cents per year. Telephones: Business Office, 250; Ediooms, 812: Kansas City, Kas., W. 23.

Foreign Advertising: The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices 1320 Masonic Temple, Chicago, and 21-32 Tribune Building, New York, sole agent for foreign advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City,

Weather Forecast for Tuesday.

and class mall matter.

Washington, Sept. 6.-For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair; east winds. For Missouri; Fair; continued high tem-perature; south to southeast winds. For Kansas: Generally fair; continued high temperature; south winds

AN ANNIVERSARY OF PHOTOGRAPHY. Very recently the inhabitants of Brysur-Marne celebrated the sixtleth anniversary of the discovery of photography

Mande Daguerre, the French artist to whom that honor belonged. It is said that Daguerre was led to the experiments which resulted in success after fifteen years of discouraging failures by a practical joke perpetrated by a London newspaper. This paper gravely announced in its issue of April 1, 1822, that a famous French philosopher had succeeded

in making portraits of people by having them look long and intently into a mirror, subsequently fixing the image on the glass by treating it with a secret preparation. At the time this English hoax appeared Daguerre was a decorative painter at Paris. He had already invented the diorama and was constantly studying the effects of light in decoration. To attain mathematical certitude in his dioramic effects he used a dark chamber, where, seeing the beautiful distinctness of the pictures formed by lights passing through minute apertures, he was seized with the desire to make the English hoax a realization and determined to devote his life to it. He abandoned his profession and gave himself up to study and experiment. For fifteen long years-from 1822 to 1827-he pursued this one object, and perhaps he might even then have failed had not a fortunate chance threw him into company with Joseph Nicephore Niepce, a French chemist, who also was pursuing the same object. For four years these two men labored together and then, in 1823, Niepce died, leaving Daguerre to continue the struggle alone; but the chemist had started the artist along the right road by directing his attention to the properties of chioride of silver in its behavior toward light. and in four years more the experiments

In 1838 Daguerre and young Niepce opened a subscription to a fund for the development of the discovery, but the publie did not take an interest and Daguerre determined to present his secret to the state. He addressed many fruitless comtions to the savants, and at last knocked at the door of Arago, the great astronomer, who gave him attention. It is quaintly recounted by the biographers that when Arago witnessed for the first time the development of a picture "he fell over in a fit." He sent Daguerre to Duchatel, the minister of the interior, who at once offered Daguerre and young Niepce a pension for life, and this offer was ratified when the assembly passed by acclamation a law to such effect. We quote from one of these blographers as follows:

son of Niepce for the exploitation, in com-

mon, of his discovery.

"Arago, in his quality of perpetual secretary of the Academie des Sciences, was charged with the duty of explaining to the assembly the details of the process of daguerreotypy. On August 10, 1839, a crowd, greedy for the details, filled the institute. The Academie des Beaux Arts met with the Academie des Sciences on the occasion, and a scene was presented that was ineffaceably impressed upon the mind of every beholder. The enthusiasm was extraordinary. The painters were especially aroused and carried with wonder and admiration. Paul de la Roche, on seeing Daguerre holding a developed picture in his hand, seized the plate, and, holding it aloft, cried out, 'Painting is dead Painting is dead-dead from this moment! These words he kept repeating."

Within ten days the entire details of Daguerre's process were known to every one in Paris, and shortly to the entire

A REVOLT AGAINST DERS.

One of the most intelligent and worthy organizations bearing upon the interests of labor and capital yet formed is that of the American Rallway League. A branch of this order was instituted in Chicago on Sunday, when some striking declarations of purposes and methods were made. Its doors are open to all men connected with the ownership, operation and building of railroads, from the president to the trackman, and it has for its basis definite opposition to Debsism, otherwise anarchy, and favors the co-operation of all railroad men for common interests. It is intended to be non-partisan, but political. One of its objects is to "correct the rapidly growing im pression that the ordinary railroad man is against the government and his employer

There are other classes of labor tha need to make similar corrections in popular comion, although the rank and file of workingmen are not responsible for the misapprehensions that exist. Unless, however, such rabid leaders as Debs and Sovereign are repudiated for their un-American, anarchistic utterances, the impression must prevail, to a greater or less extent, that organized labor is against government. That such is not the fact is easily proven but it should not be necessary to raise the question, and but for such revolutionists as some of the selfish and unprincipled agitators it never would be raised.

There are 560,000 railroad men in this country. A stand taken by them should have a salutary effect upon other branches of industry. It is a significant fact that they were not represented at the recent St. Louis convention, which was ostensibly a conference on strike issues, but in reality was a gathering to permit Debs, Sovereign and others to exploit their pernicious doe trines of socialism and anarchy.

President Compers, of the American Fed-

meeting of the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania for having the courage to expose the character and purposes of the St. Louis convention. But Mr. Gompers comes much nearer being an honst representative of labor than do those he criticized, and unless the signs of the times are misleading, organized labor will soon make this distinction clear to the world.

A PRIMARY SCHOOL OF THRIFT.

If it is true, as frequently asserted, that Americans are growing more extravagant, a timely and wholesome example has been set by the people of New England in establishing savings banks in connection with public schools, as discussed by Mr. George Trainer, of Denver, in his interview in yesterday's Journal. New England is proverbially thrifty. It is not strange that the idea of inculcating the principles of economy in a systematic way should first become active in that section. The plan adopted is for the children to open accounts with the teachers, any amount, from a penny upward, enabling a pupil to become a depositor. It is said that in one of the schools of Campello, Mass., where savings have been made for a period of five years, the deposits have aggregated the snug num of \$5,370.

The scheme would seem to be both feasible and commendable. It not only creates the habit of saving, but enforces the value of money upon the young mind, and incidentally gives some practical insight into business methods. The placing of these deposits where they will bear interest and by unveiling a statue to Louis Jacques the adding of the interest accruements to the children's principals, is another incentive to earn and to save.

> CHARLOTTE AND THE BACHELORS. If Charlotte Smith has her way about

things, candidates for political offices in the states of Massachusetts and New York who cannot file certified copies of their marriage certificates will be declared ineligible. Charlotte's object is twofold. She would enforce, to a certain extent, the obligation she believes rests upon every man to provide a home for some woman and she would surround the politician with the safeguards of domesticity during the trying hours of his campaign.

Mrs. Smith poses as the champion of woman, but in this instance she is a veritable girl orator in the cause of man. She should remember that the taking of a wife is the merest sort of a bagatelle to the seasoned politician, accustomed to all sorts of expedients for the advancement of his to \$27 in one day. candidacy. Indeed, now that the bachelor politician's attention has been called to it, he will feel disposed to kick himself for ever permitting a married opponent to en-

joy advantages so easily acquired. Of course the politician should have wife. She should be a woman, furthermore, who fully understands the tremendous responsibilities that rest upon her husband's shoulders. She should never make inquiries as to his whereabouts nor think of sitting up nights for his homecoming; but she should see that he is fumigated every day during the campaign and serve him with antidotes for the effects of German, Irish, Italian, Norwegian and African cocktails and all brands of cigars. She must accept the fact that politics makes strange bedfellows. She should were crowned with success. Daguerre's take her husband to church, ice cream sofirst act was to sign a contract with the cials and charity fairs and look out for him at the voting contests. While he kisses ail the babies of his district she can pay a similar compliment to the amateur regiment. She can have her husband's property put in her name, and when he is on trial for stuffing the ballot boxes she can take the children and sit opposite the jury.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

All times look alike to the professional

After six weeks of reflection, Senator Me-Laurin sees nothing to regret in his vote

the West this year. The return of prosperity means the frequent return of the freight car. Even in the intellectual city of Boston there are pessimists. "We are as good

as we are beautiful," wails the editor of Perry Belmont is not a master of invective, but he has said as mean a thing of the Republican party as could be uttered.

He calls it the parent of Populism. Paderewski will give some remarkable exhibitions this year. He will show that he can perform on the piano with his hair cut. This is supposed to be a supreme test.

returned is not conclusive that Andree has perished. The pigeons may have become numbed with cold and frozen on the way.

When President McKinley gazes on the starvation and suffering he produced in India in order to boom his administration at home his conscience must burt him

The Indiana farmer who wants to sue Bryan because he was misled into selling his wheat at 58 cents doesn't make a good case. To recover, he should have sold his wheat at 25 cents.

Try as they may, the Popocrat orators cannot establish an alibi for the Republican party in the prosperity case. It was certainly on the ground at the time, and

Those who wonder how Mr. Bryan could write a whole page on prosperity when he declares there is so little of it forget that Mr. Bryan receives more pay for a long article than for a short one.

That Dingley "Chinese wall" doesn't seem to have interfered seriously with our foreign trade. Exports for July were greater by \$4,300,000 than for July, 1896. This year's

Figures are quoted to prove that the Pop alist legislature of Kansas cost the people less money than its Republican predecessor A legislature, however, which does nothing but pass unconstitutional bills is dear a

Congressman Ridgeway, of Kansas, dedares that the present prosperity is from the Almighty alone. Nobody had thought of laying any of the responsibility or Ridgeway. In fact, very few outside of his

Justice Allen, of the Kansas suprem court, declares that Social Democracy is necessary to the welfare of this country. For the sake of the Kansas people it is to be hoped that Justice Allen knows more about law than he does about the country's

own district were aware of Ridgeway.

But No Calves in Politics. From the New York Sun.

The Kansas secretary of agriculture deer no more than justice to an industrious ben-

efactor of the race when he tells a porter of the Topeka Capital that "all the world's inventors combined have conceived no equal to the cow." A cow named Europe and the Bosporus. A transcendental cow jumped over the moon. A cow of revolutionary genius burned Chicago. The ow is all right and a beast of price, but the irruption of calves into politics is a thing most intolerable and not to be endured.

KANSAS TOPICS.

The Populist convention in Labette cour ty adopted the following resolution: "We favor an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of enacting a maximum freight law, and proceeding with the inves tigation of the bribery acts of our legis-The only way the Populist conlators." vention of Labette county can expect to accomplish both of these demands is upon the theory that "our legislators" are dis-

The hottest shot yet fired at R. W. Turner on account of his big-worded article on socialism comes from a colored men's p. per at Topeka as follows: "R. W. Turner on account of his big-worded article on socialism comes from a colored men's p. per at Topeka as follows: "R. W. Turner as written a spleadid article on socialism has written a splendid article on socialism, every word of which we indorse-at least all of them we can understand."

A Territory man filled up on whisky at Caldwell, and was warned that the marshal would arrest him. "Arrest me," he said, contemptuously: "why, pard, that marshal couldn't arrest my attention."

"I come to tell you," said an Osage City tenant to his landlord, "that my cellar is full of water." "Well." responded the landlord indignantly, "what do you expect to get for \$10 a month—a cellar full of

beer? Bill Morgan thinks that the very least Ed Little should do in a spirit of reciprocity is to make the khedive a notary

public. The Indians have very odd names. There was a marriage at Cloud Chief the other day between Mr. Oscar Oldhorse and Miss Grace Throwingwater.

The Atchison Globe says Andy White pretends to be for John J. Ingalls for state senator, but is acting like a man who wants the office for himself. A railroad man at Newton is roasting

Rudyard Kipling for his shop talk in "007," He says that if a yardmaster should give such orders as Kipling puts in his mouth he would be sent to the insane asylum. The story that Dave Mulvane will be

candidate for congress in the First dis-trict continues its uninterrupted rounds in spite of the fact that Mulvane has denied

An Atchison paper says Judge Horton is onsidered a great sport out in Colorado Springs because his telegraph bill amounted

The Jewell Republican says the man who hinks it is luck that always brings the Republican party into power on the eve of good times must be brother to the man who discovered that the big rivers always run by the best towns.

An item has been printed in all of the papers to the effect that B. P. Cheney, one of the directors of the Santa Fe, had left \$8,000 in a Topeka bank last fall with in structions that it be used in supplying worthy Kansas farmers with seed wheat Mr. Cheney to receive a share of the crop raised. The item concludes with the statement that Mr. Chency made a clear profit of \$19,000. This story is partly true and partly false. Four years ago Mr. Cheney left \$25,000 in Kansas to be loaned to farmers for the purchase of seed wheat, he to receive a share of the crop. Each year he eloaned all that came back to him in the form of shares, and each year he lost a portion of his investment until by 1896 the original \$25,000 had shrunk to \$8,000 and Mr. Cheney was out exactly \$17,000. Last fall this \$8,000 was loaned among the farmers of Southern Kansas along the line of the Santa Fe and if Mr. Cheney collects the shares that are coming to him he will se cure about \$19,000, and only be out of pocket entire deal. It is proper to say that Mr. Cheney did not go into the wheat business with the idea of making ney. The farmers were comp first advanced the \$25,000, and his motive was to help them.

Speaking of wheat and farmers, an odd sort of story comes from Ellis county. In 1892, the year of the great wheat crop in Western Kansas, an old Russian farmer purchased 160 acres of land, agreeing to pay There is very little rust on steel rails in \$14 an acre for it. He has since paid neither interest nor principal, and the land has been going down in value until to-day it would not bring more than \$5 an acre. This year the old farmer raised an enormou crop of wheat, and when he had marketed it he went to the mortgagee and paid off the debt in full, though the latter had never expected anything but an opportunity to foreclose and take his land back. It so pleased the mortgagee that he handed the old Russian \$400 back in the form of a

present. The darkest blot upon the pages of Kan sas history since the days of border rufflan-ism was made when Governor Lewelling attempted to overthrow by force a legisla ture fairly elected by the people. A few days ago the Populists of the judicial district composed of Mitchell, Osborne, Jewell and Smith countles nominated for judge M. R. Sutherland, who was one of the most active men in the state in supporting Lewelling in his treasonable effort to overthrow the legislature. When the rebellion was a its height Sutherland telegraphed to Lewelling as follows: "Stand by your guns. For men and money

call on Jewell county. It will be a fine thing indeed for Kansas to elect a man to the position of judge who a few short years ago wished to engage in rlot for the purpose of overturning the constitution.

In retiring from the editorship of the Coffeyville Journal Colonel D. S. Elliott prints a card of thanks to the preachers of the town. He says that during twelve years no preacher has ever found fault with anything appearing in the paper.

The following letter was picked up on the street in Topeka yesterday, having evidently been lost by some Pop farmer, who had come to town for an envelope and

Meriden, Sept. 4. Mr W. J. Rryan. dere sur:-I take my pen in hand to in quire about wheat which you said would be worth only 25 a bushel when Makinley

was elected presadent.
I raised 1,400 hushals which I sold off quick at 58 a bushel and didn't save out any for seed and bread because you as our standard barer said it couldn't be worth more than 25. I thought I was foolen the ignorant wheat buyers an told my wife had done them to a finish. Now I have got to buy seed at 85 a bushal or go with out planten. What would you advise under the cirkumstances? Yours trooly.

. . AMOS BOWERS. Burlington Republican: Henry Leedy, of Strawn, and R. B. Leedy, of Neosho Falls, are brothers of Governor Leedy. Henry used to label himself "Harry," but when John W. got into politics he consented to assume a man's name. "If you hang onto 'Harry." John W. said to him, "you will noodoo me. People will think there is a screw loose in the family. Back in Ohlo you remember how Will Muchmore was the Jonah of his family. Bad luck has pur-sued such men in Kansas also. In the Sixth district two good men who want to go to congress have been let down because they insist upon retaining their baby names, and there are others elsewhere in

Mr. H. G. Toler, who is being boomed as a Democratic candidate for governor, went from Wichita to Lincoln the other day for the purpose of contracting with W. J. Ervan for his appearance as a speaker at the Wichita fair. What occurred there is suggested that evil minded boys might go

thus recounted by the Wichita Eagle: They all stepped into a room, and Mr. Toler told him that he did not want him to say a word until he got through. Mr. Toler poured forth such arguments and eloquence for five minutes that when he finished Mr. Bryan remarked: 'Mr. Toler, if I was being tried for my life and had only five minutes to make my plea, I know of no one whom I would rather have make it than you. Although it has seemed im-possible for me to come to Wichita on October 1. I can't resist your arguments. I

shall be there." "Mr. Toler, after getting Mr. Bryan's promise to be here, went to his hotel. In the evening Mr. Charley Bryan called on and in the course Mr. Toler said all he wanted if his brother should ever become president was to be United States marshal for Kansas. Mr. Bryan remarked that he might be given something better than the marshalship. Mr. Toler answered: 'My abilities are at his disposal."

"W. J. Newbold," says the Wellington Mail, "has been making some figures on the Sumner county wheat crop. He estimates that Sumner county has produced 5.000,000 bushels of wheat this year and that there will be 450,000 bushels of that used for food and seed, leaving a salable product of 4,550,000 bushels. This he esti-mates is equivalent to 7,590 carloads, each car containing 600 bushels. This means 25 cars, or 15,000 bushels, per day for 300 days, which will produce an income to this county of \$10,500 per day for 300 days.

MISSOURI POINTS.

The conference of the M. E. church eighty-first gathering of that body.

He who stole the purse of the Rev. Mr. William H. Reynolds at the Brookfield fair the other day, didn't steal trash, by any means. There was \$153 in the good man's

The encouraging news comes from Fos ter, down in Bates county, by way of the Beacon, that the Son Manufacturing Company is preparing to enlarge its plant and onsiderably increase its output. Miss Lucille Prewitt and Andrew Mc-

Alester, prominent society young people of Columbia, won first prize as black-face cake walkers at a church benefit entertainment there the other night. The Northwest Missouri papers are warn ing St. Joe that better lodging and feeding

itors to the fair and on similar occasions hereafter, or the crowds will cease to go. Two George Deans were added to the faculty of the Rolla school of mines at the last meeting of the curators. One, whose

accommodations must be provided for vis-

middle initial is R., was named as teacher of mathematics, and the other, George W., was made assistant chemist. Klondike, Mo., Cole county's new lead and zinc camp, promises to become worthy its name. Rich mineral is being taken out, and the United States assayer who handled samples of it is said to have pronounced

the "jack" the finest ever submitted to

him for inspection. The Mexico fair people lost \$600 this year, but instead of being discouraged they pur pose going in with offers of two \$1,000 premiums next season, one for the best display of farm products, and the other for the best showing of live stock raised by any citizen of Missouri, and they believe they can win back their losses and come out ahead on such a proposition.

Judge Louis Williams, of Boonville, who for the last four years has been United States marshal of Alaska, writes from Sitka to Missouri relatives that he is in receipt of hundreds of inquiries from Mis sourians relative to the Yukon country. Judge Williams says that it will be absolute folly for any man to start for the Klondike country before the 1st of March,

After Champ Clark had prepared his 'Imperial Missouri" speech for delivery at the recent anniversary celebration in Boone county, he had grave doubts, the Columbia Herald says, about the propriety of using an inability to secure seed in the year he | the phrase, "Thomas Jefferson-who divides with King Solomon and Lord Bacon the honor of being the wisest man that ever lived." He did not want to say anything that might offend the over plous and bring down wrath on his head for putting the Virginian on Solomon's high plane. But after advising with the best critic he could find he decided to let the phrase stand. Now comes the surprising part. After Mr Clark returned to Bowling Green he received from one of the most scholarly gen demen in St. Louis a two page typewritten letter congratulating him on the speech but nauling him over the coals for putting

King Solomon on Jefferson's high plane! Governor Stephens is expected home this week from his Eastern trip, While in Boston the other day he unburdened himself thus to an Advertiser representative on the political situation: "Bryan's will be the only name suggested at our national convention. Missouri is the home of Bland and Stone, but these gentlemen will not permit their names to be used if there is mention of Bryan's. The sentiment in Missouri is distinctly in favor of silver and no power on earth could change it. The Eastern feeling in the other direction ha no effect upon us whatever. We are enthuperity is only temporary, and while we hope that it will turn out to be permanent, we cannot fail to observe that it depends on the crops. We are for free coinage for principle, not for what money we can make out of it. There will be no opposition to Mr. Bryan in the West and South as mat-Mr. Biyan to-day."

Dr. Robinson, the able and versatile ed itor of the Maryville Republican, is the fortunate possessor of one of the most complete private libraries in the state. He has recently compiled and printed a unique and attractive catalogue of the books in his collection, which treat of astrology, magic, occultism, the black art and kindred subjects, of which he has an unusually comprehensive assortment, which he dedicates, poetically, thus:

By sucking books, the wise, like bees, do grow Healing and rich, though this they do most

slow. Because most choicely; for as great store Have we of books, as bees of herbs, or

more: And the great task to try, then know, the good. To discern weeds, and judge of wholesome

food. Is a rare, scant performance. The creek banks have been lined with small boys during the past two weeks, the Golden City Free Press says, carrying tin buckets and baskets into which frogs of all sizes and conditions are consigned. "I say, Wyatt," said one youngster to anoththe other day, "ain't this drouth too bad, 'cause I see you've got a lot of frogs and Mr. Simington he won't buy any more, his pond's all waporatin'." But Mr. Simonton bought the frogs and paid 5 cents dozen for them. That's the market price. and one of these days Golden City have a grand chorus that will rival the batrachians of Aristophanes. Mr. Simonton has several ponds and he is now stocking them with all kinds of descendants of the wiggletails and pollywogs of Pharaoh time. He will raise frogs for the market of the cities. The current price of froglegs is \$1.50 per dozen, and they are getting scarcer every year. The small boys combine business with sport in chasing frogs. party of them were seen on their way to market" the other day. Peter Stephenson had a dozen assorted frogs in a tin can. Grover Stephenson carried another dozen in a glass jar. Bun and Lucas Ashley carried a wire cage about three feet squar containing three dozen frogs. Somebody

to Mr. Simonton's frog ponds, steal his frogs and sell them to him a second time "Oh, they won't do that," said one of the frog hunters. "Mr. Simington has got guns planted about his ponds and triggers set to go off when there's any meddling done.

A Good Law.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew states that at a society function in which he participated recently the chief topic of discussion among the women present was the new provision of the tariff law laying full duties on all articles of personal baggage brought back from Europe by American travelers. The women were unanimous in the opinio that the new provision was a great hardship and that the maximum limit of personal baggage free from duty should be at least \$500. As a rule American women returning from Europe probably bring more personal baggage than men do, but no doubt many of the latter would concur in the opinion that the \$100 limit is much too low. This practical unanimity of opinion is the best vindication of the new law. Although it has only been in force a short time and is not yet rigidly enforced, it has already been productive of substantial ben-efits, both to revenue and business. During the short time it has been in force, in spite of evasions, it has added about \$100,000 to the revenues of the government, and experts say if it had been honestly obeyed and rigidly enforced it would have added three of four times this amount. As it becomes better known a larger proportion of travelers will comply with it cheerfully, and steps are already being taken by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' board of trade of New York to insure its more rigid enforcement. "The justice and wisdom of the law," says the president of this organization, "are becoming more and more ap-parent, and numbers of those who originally opposed it are being converted to our side. Americans, whether Republicans or Democrats, favor, after all, the legislation that is good for the country, wherever it originates. In the few weeks during which the law has been operative the revenue col lected from passengers has been greater than that collected from this source in any

previous year."
Patriotism, as well as honesty, should lead to cheerful compliance with the law. When Americans go abroad they are under the protection of the flag wherever they go If they receive ill treatment in any part of the world they appeal to the flag for protection. The government expends large sums in supporting legations and maintaining ships at various ports to protect the interests of its citizens. It is therefore ungrateful and unpatriotic for an American returning from abroad to object to contributing to the support of the government by the payment of duties on excessive purchases made in other countries. Americans should be proud of a government which protects them in every quarter of the globe and a person is not entitled to citizenship in a country like ours who would evade in any way his,or her just portion of expense in maintaining it. The new personal bag-gage provision is a just and wise law and should be rigidly enforced in every case.

A New Party in Kansas.

From the New York Sun.

In Kansas they call the combination of Populists, silver Republicans and Democrats the "Triune" party. It seems that the Triunes are threatened with disintegration by a new political force. Kansas has about as many political forces as gophers. The last is the socialist party which is forming in the Southeastern counties. Its promoters say that the Populists are old fogies who don't know what they want, and that the Democrats and silver Republicans will not be able to hang together long enough to accomplish any reform. There fore the socialists have put a new organiza tion into the field, and invite the radical spirits of the Triune party to join them. A great many clubs have been formed, it is said, in Southeastern Kansas, which is the Populist stronghold. The inference is that the socialists are recruited chiefly from the Populist ranks, which is not surprising when we know that the Populists have fallen foul of one another over the spoils of office, that the last legislature was much too conservative to suit the middle-of-the road, or Tom Watson brand, and that such leaders as Simpson and Peffer are not so Simpson, indeed, is suspected of racy. The heartless fashion in which Breidenthal is lifting mortgages from 40,000 happy homes has also outraged the feelings the itch to form a party to exploit the old

Populist leaders confess to being alarmed force. If not checked it will be the doom of fusion. "The Populist party," said on of its officeholders the other day, "grew out of a smaller scare than that." Jerry Simpson, guide, philosopher and friend to the People's party, blds it be of good cheer He sniffs at the new political force. "There re two conflicting elements in the Populis party to-day," says Jerry. "One is the con servative men who believe in individuality the other is the socialistic element that wants to found a model government. They forget that a model government must res on a model citizenship. We have not se cured that as yet. The socialistic ideas are based on the Lord's prayer and the sermor on the Mount. With the Lord behind both of these, in 1,800 years' time the world has not been captured, and the outlook nov is such as would tend to discourage ar ambitious man. It appears to be a surviva of the fittest, although the fittest may not be the best. If the struggle were be tween the coyote and the chicken, the chicken, although possessing merit, would get the worst of it. Socialism will not do yet." The latter part of Simpson's mono logue is mystifying. Does he mean that he despairs of Populism himself, and that weary of being a chicken, he has resolved to become a coyote? A man who gets as nuch fun out of life as Jerry do rides on free passes is certainly no chicken

They Weren't Built That Way.

From the New York Sun.
In a magazine article "Ouida," polemiand vigorous as ever, taboos trousers. She finds them less "ludicrous than the chimney-pot hat." and yet she is sure that they "would make a guy of Apollo's self." In ustice to trousers and to Apollo. The farlarter would make a fine figure of walking in Fifth avenue, or Pall Mall, tall hat crowning his bright curls, a froc coat on the most of him and beautiful trousers on his accomplished legs. How does "Oulda" suppose that the gods disguised themselves when Olympus bored them? They must have worn all sorts of queer old togs such as nobody but a god could carry without being stoned by the populace. Yet they always looked well, and their incognite was not so strict but their beauty shone through. The trouble with the trousers is not the trousers. The fault. lear "Oulda," is not in the slops, but in the legs, if men look ludicrous. As for the cylinder hat, it shows the superiority of modern to ancient civilization in point of hardiness. Imagine old man Cato, slave driver and Shylock, forced to wear a tall hat every day! He would have fled to the woods. Imagine Regulus with a small brown derby on his austere pate! He would have shown the white feather at Carthage champions wore, but they had not the head think of Charlemagne in a pearl-gray derby. The young gods of the Citizens' Un-ion would not look more ridiculous without their aureoles or with their heads on.

A Job for Eugene V. Debs. From the Atchison Globe.

Eugene V. Debs stated in a recent speech that he had not had a day's work in three years; that the country had gone to the devil, and there was no work to be had. If Mr. Debs is in earnest in looking for work, the Globe hereby offers him work at \$3 a day, with prompt payment every to earn his salary, we will pay him more. For several years Mr. Debs has been traveling up and down the country stirring up strife and discord, and inducing men

who have positions to quit them. Here i bona fide offer of work, at fair pay, and we hope he will accept it, or shut up about

Although Debs claims to be a reformer he has done more mischief than any other man of his time. The Globe offers him a position in good faith, and refers to any MY BOOKS.

They dwell in the odor of camphor,

They stand in a Sheraton shrine,

They are "warranted early editions,"

In their redolent "crushed Levant," With their delicate watered linings,

Blind-tooled and morocco-jointed, They have Zaehnsdorf's daintiest dress,

They are graceful, attenuate, polished,

But they gather the dust, no less;

Montaigne with his sheepskin blistered,

And the worm-drilled Jesuit's Horace, And the little old cropped Moliere;

And the Burton I bought for a fforin,

And the Rabelais foxed and flea'd-

For the others I never have opened.

BIRDS' MUSIC.

Sung by the merry minstrel birds,

For while they're busy at their song

The tune may smoothly move along.

So all through summer time they sing.

And teach the brooks, soft murmuring.

And when, at last, their lessons done,

Their teacher takes them, one by one.

MYSTERIOUS MOTHER-SUBSTANCE."

Mysterious mother-substance, who are they

That flout the earth that made them? Whe

Who waste their wonder on the fabulous

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Venturesome Philadelphians who are con

templating a trip to far off Klondike in

search of gold might be interested to know that under their very feet in this old town

lies \$125,000,000 worth of gold, suggests the Record. The yellow metal is securely his-

den in clay, but, unfortunately, it is so widely diffused that it will not only 30 cents

to the cartload. The discovery was made in 1860 by Jacob R. Eckfeldt, the assayer

took some of the clay from the excavations

then being made for the foundations of

the old market house, the site of the Read-

ing Terminal, and tested it. More clay was

taken from other localities and was ana-

lyzed. Mr. Eckfeldt and William E. Du-

Bois, who assisted him, made a report to

the American Philosophical Society, in

with some accuracy, the value of this body

of wealth, we cut out blocks of the clay

and found, on an average, a cubic foot, as

it lies in the ground, weighs 120 pounds, as near as may be. The assay gives seven-

tenths of a grain, say 3 cents' worth, to the cubic foot. Assuming the data already

given, we get 4.180,000,000 cubic feet of clay

under our streets and houses, in which se-

curely lies \$126,000,000. And if, as is pretty

certain, the corporate limits of the city

would afford eight times this bulk of clay, we have more gold than has yet been

brought, according to the statistics, from

which they said: "In order to cale

of the mint, who, as a matter of curiosity

-Omar Khayyam (Le Gallienne).

can but choose to marvel at the clay.

are they

soul?

-Frank Dempster Sherman.

Their music, too, and goes away.

The winter brings a frosty day,

Their dainty carols to repeat.

And make the woods and meadows sweet

Their teacher is the wind, I know;

Are written o'er with notes and words,

-Austin Dobson.

But those are the books I read

The little leaves upon the trees

The pretty madrigals and glees

He turns the music quickly, so

For the row that I prize is yonder, Away on the unglazed shelves, The bulged and bruised octaves,

And Howell the worse for wear,

The dear and dumpy twelves;

They are jewels of price, I grant;

These worshipful tomes of mine;

In their creamy "Oxford vellum."

Preachers and Placers.

benk in Atchison as to financial responsi-

bility.

From the Chicago Chronicle It is with something akin to trepidation that staid church folk will learn that another Chicago preacher talks of abandon-ing the pulpit for the alluring prospects of worldly gain in the Klondike region Only a few days since the religious work was more or less startled by an essay from one of Chicago's most talented and opular divines, Rev. Mr. McIntyre, on the value of gold mining in its ethical relations to spiritual and worldly prosperity. And now comes Rev. Mr. Vroeman, another of the city's talented divines, who annot that he will not merely help to form mining company, but will himself abandon the pulpit for the excitements, risks and

hopes of the life of an average miner How many other brethren of the cloth may be meditating the exchange of their spiritual calling for the worldly but satisfying pleasures of gold digging we may not know until the records have been made up later in the season. Regard for the spiritual welfare of flocks without shepherds tends to the hope that there will not be a wholesale exodus of Chicago preachers to the Klondike, at least until less worldly parsons have been secured to fill their places. No mention is here made of the force of example which the excursions of these clerical argonauts in search of perishable lucre may have upon their respective congregations. If the shep-herd jumps the fence in pursuit of a will o' the wisp promising fat browsings in other pastures we can hardly blame the sheep from following his fatuous leader-

The case would be less fraught with apprehension if these adventurous parsons held out any hope that their spiritual la-bors would still be exercised in the Klondike communities. We are told that vice stalks rampant in these rough and tumble mining towns, and if ever there was a field for evangelistic effort it is there. Hence the disquietude with which our best philanthropists hear these gold-seeking par sons announce that they have no inten-tion of making religious efforts in the mining camps. They wish it distinctly understood that they go, as other miners do, in quest of filthy lucre, which moth and rust doth corrupt and which thieves steal whenever they are able to break through.

Alas for the teachings of our childhood that we should lay up treasures in heaven when we are confronted by the spectacle of consecrated religious teachers joining the mad rush for gold that satisfieth not

Mexico's Distressful Plight.

From the Springfield Republican. With the whole world going to a gold basis, these are especially trying times for Mexico. It is no exaggeration to say that our sister republic is facing the biggest financial crisis in its history. Nor is it easy for outsiders to appreciate the fact that from a state of prosperity and promis-ing activity in all directions Mexico has fallen within a few weeks into such a pass that the best minds of the republic do not know where to look for light and hope. As the dollar goes down and the gold premium mounts skyward, it is inevitable that talk of a gold basis should spread, and many bankers urge it as the only way out. Of course the government is losing in import luties, as its income in dollars grows less able to stand the strain of the gold interest

on the foreign debt. Porfirio Diaz has faced many trouble some situations since he brought peace and state government to Mexico, but he has encountered none more perplexing and dif-ficult of solution than the present condition in financial affairs. The logical result, as silver declines more and more, is likely to be this: First, a reduction of imports on a large scale; second, reduction of the interest charge by an agreement with European ereditors, so as to relieve the pressure on the treasury; third, a gold standard, nomcoining silver dollars for home circulation, just as India has done with the rupee.

This would be a most distressful pro gramme, bound to seriously affect everyody and every interest. The best b of the City of Mexico regard the outlook as very dark. It is feared that the recovery from the action which now seems inevita ble might be a matter of several years That would mean that many people would leave Mexico and compel the closing of agencies for foreign manufacturers. It is even now realized that goods cannot be sold at a gold premium of 140 per cent.

The South Carolina Senator. From the Boston Herald. The bitter contest over the United States senatorship in South Carolina appears to have given the place to ex-Representative McLaurin, who now fills it under a governor's appointment. He is a much betneeded, and probably preferable to ex-Governor Evans, another competitor. Mr. Mc-Laurin belongs to the newest style of Democrats who came in with Tillman, and who have displaced the old order that prevailed when South Carolina chose her Calhouns and McDuffles and Prestons, and which came in again after the war with Butler and his colleagues. It has instituted method of choosing senators as well, by their nomination by popular vote. This worked well at the first trial, giving the place to the chief justice of the state from the prestige of his office, without much regard to political factions. He unfortunately died before taking his seat, which created the vacancy now to be filled. The legislature has still the power to defeat McLaurin, but it is thought the new ar-

rangement will continue to be respected. What's the Matter With "Hop Ten?" From the New York Press.

The Kansas man who has discovered nethod of making soap out of grasshop pers is not so warm. Why not convert the mused hops into beer? There is no charge He Took Her Along.

From the Atlanta Constitution. "I'm goin' ter them Klondike gold fields, Molly," he said, "but I can't take you with me, kase they don't 'low women out thar-they'd be too much in the way. "Can't help it, John," was the reply. "Ef you go, I go-an' that settles it!"

"Don't talk ter me! Ef I wuzn't than you'd die o' homesickness in a week. Jest think o' you goin' ter bed on a snow bank with yer pockets full o' gold, an' no woman ter git up in the night an' go through 'em' You couldn't stand it, John; it 'ud be too much fer you!"

Sharp Fellows! "Don't come here till spring," say the me

in Klondike-"The gnats have a venomous sting

The terrible 'skeeter is a ravenous eater-Don't come here, dear people, till spring!" That's the warning we get from the men

For if you should tarry, their point they will carry And get all the nuggets by spring!

in Klondike, But never you mind how they sing:

A Natural Error.

From the New York Press.

Bumfus—"Bates tells a good story is vacation in Jersey."

Bumfus-"Says he took too much apple ck one night and, on the way tried to break into a drug store."

Spildig-"Well?" Bumfus-"When he came to he found he had killed a mosquito with one red and

California and Australia." Illustrating the ingenuity of book agents, the story is told of a woman who the other day entered the outer office of some well known New York lawyers, and, asking for the head of the firm, said she was anxious to see him on important business. The cierks gave her the stereotyped answer. Mr. So-and-So was busy, one of them said, she produced a card, to which she added some words in pencil. The clerk glanced at it and saw that beneath her name she had written, "A woman with a history." He gave it to his employer, who was, in deed, busily engaged. The unusual card attracted his attention, and the woman was shown into his office. She gave no evidence of having a history, and seemed rather a businesslike, cheerful young per-son. "I wrote on my card," she said, "that I have a history. That is true. It is one of the best of the United States ever pub-

lished, and it is the cheapest."

she told him all she wanted to before he had called in a clerk to show her out. With all her long years of work, Mrs. Drew never made a fortune large enough to keep her in leisure. She carned in her time large sums, but she lost them in managerial experiments, and until her retirement, only a short period ago, there was always a necessity for her to keep on the stage. John Drew was long anxious that his mother should retire and enjoy her ease, but the old actress loved the theater and she took as much pleasure in her art as any young beginner who was experi-

ing the description so rapidly that there

was no time for the lawyer to interfere,

an ambition. It is probably the general impression that posters and handbills are modern inven-tions, but it has just been discovered that the ancient Romans practiced this method there was brought to light a pillar covered with bills, one on top of another. The paste used to stick them was made of gum arable. The bills, when separated and ex-amined, were found to be programmes and announcements of public meetings, and even election proclamations.

for the first time the satisfaction of

"A bleycle built for two thousand" is to be a feature of the Paris exposition. It will be taller than any of the tall building about it, and will stand out like a pair of Ferris wheels. Both tires will be pune tured by great doors, through which visitors climb to the top of winding staircases. The handle bar will be hollow, with winlows commanding a fine view, and a roof garden will surmount the saddle

General Harrison desires that publicity be given his denial of the story that he is one of the heirs to a large estate alleged to have been left by Joseph Ball, of Philadelphia, and that he had been retained to establish the claims of 300 or more people. to a share in the millions supposed to be awaiting heirs.

It is related of Nicola Tesla, who has been even more talked about than usual of late, that he is so absent minded that he one got into his bath without undressing, got out, and went through the motion of drying himself, donned a complete set of clothing,

and went about his business doubly clad. For the Augustus Harris memorial to London, \$11,500 has been collected. A bed for actors or musicians has been es-tablished in the Charing Cross hospital with part of the money. The rest will be for a drinking fountain near Drury

Lane theater. A colored boy has started a new industry in Adams street, Brooklyn, through which many trolley cars run. He boards the cars with glasses of lemonade, carried in a tray made of a cigar box. Conductors and motormen, he says, are his best patrons.

A novel sight may be seen in Jackson Miss., according to a Southern paper. For ten hours each day eight negro wom bound by a chain, work at cleaning the streets.

The electrical cub has appeared in Landon, with a speed up to ten miles an hour and the same fares as the cab drawn by